Daily Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Wednesday Evening, December 17, 1862.

DISAPPOINTED.

The *Patriot* this morning endeavors to create some sort of an impression in regard to what it calls "lies," but its paragraphs are so muddled with chagrin and disappointment, because Burnside and his army were not annihilated, that nothing intelligible can be made of its ravings. From the hour that news of a disaster to Burnside was announced in this city, the fever heat of locofocoism was up to its highest pitch. In the hotels and on the streets, loud mouthed locofocoism of the *Patriot* lik, was unreserved in its expression of "I told you so," and "it served them right for removing McClellan." *We noticed Democrats shaking hands and rejoicing at the news*—and whenever a Republican was met in the street, by these bold-face tory sympathisers, the greeting was invariably the same, "*I suppose you are satisfied now*—YOU CAN NEVER CONQUER THE SOUTH." Democracy rejoiced more at the news of disaster to Burnside than it did at the fact that he entered Fredericksburg; and now that the army is safe, that it is in position to hold the enemy, and at a given time advance with success, such unmitigated treason sympathizers as those who control the columns of the *Patriot*, give vent to their disappointments by hurling their abuse at the TELEGRAPH We are content that this should be so, as we can better stand the abuse of such tories than the country can stand their treason.

Another fact hurt the feelings of the *Patriot*. It was that Burnside had punished the rebels severely as they attempted to obstruct his passage over the river. Had that dispatch conveyed intelligence that Burnside and his army suffered severely, the announcement would have been perfectly plausible in the judgment of the *Patriot*. But that Lee and his Democratic traitors could have been by any advantage of Burnside severely punished, was horrible.

We mourned when the announcement was made that disaster had overtaken Burnside. In the midst of the news of that disaster, the *Patriot* and its hounds showed their teeth with ill-concealed rejoicing at the fact. Since the news has proven false—news which was doubtless manufactured for locofoco effect—since Burnside is safe, we rejoice, while the *Patriot* does not even attempt to conceal its disappointment because this safety prevents it from manufacturing a certain quantity of Democratic capital. This is the difference between loyal Republicanism and dough-face Democracy.

As to the display of news on our bulletin board, we place there only such as is received by telegraph. It is our business to give the public the news, whether it is favorable or unfavorable to our glorious cause. On the other hand, the *Patriot* suppresses favorable news, so far as bulletin boards are concerned. Last Saturday and Sunday, when the news was favorable, no sound of joy or evidence of display was heard or seen about the *Patriot* office. Yesterday, however, when the skies were lowering, and the intelligence of disaster was racking the hearts of loyal men, the minions of the *Patriot* were jubilant—they imagined that they had gained a point—they already calculated on the advantage which the disaster would give them politically, and now having learned that Burnside was actually triumphant in his movement, of course the *Patriot* is dissatisfied.

—In regard to the support which the TELEGRAPH receives in this community, that may astonish the *Patriot*, but it does not astonish loyal men. To show how an intelligent community can discriminate between the loyalty of journalism, we will just state that our circulation is five to one of that of the *Patriot*.

GEN. BURNSIDE SUCCESSFUL—THE MOST BRILLIANT MOVEMENT OF THE WAR.

Since the clouds which lowered over the loyal cause have been scattered, and since we are able to take a calm view of the position of the two armies near Fredericksburg, we are prepared to pronounce the movement of Gen. Burnside, the most brilliant reconnoissance in force of the entire war. It will be recollected that he could not possibly ascertain the position or strength of the enemy by any means, except he crossed the river, and unless he accomplished this in a manner to deprive the enemy of any advantage, he would fail of his purpose. Accordingly his movement on Fredericksburg now only becomes intelligible when viewed as a reconnoissance in force. Before he crossed the river, Gen. Burnside issued an order instructing his troops *only to take three days' rations in their haversacks—to divest themselves of their knapsacks—to leave behind all baggage trains and camp equippage.* Thus it will be seen that the movement was only a reconnoissance, and as such it was brilliantly successful. Burnside has ascertained the force and position of the enemy. That could not have been ascertained in any other manner, and therefore a point has been made, at once valuable in every particular.

It must be borne in mind that Burnside is not to operate alone against the army of traitors commanded by Lee, Jackson, Longstreet and Hill, now in his front. While our attention is solely directed to Burnside, we must remember that there are other movements on foot, of the highest importance, and from which results must soon flow that will divide the army now opposing Burnside, and thus open a clearer way to Richmond than has ever been traversed by our forces. The information which Burnside gained by his magnificent reconnoissance in force is already in the possession of the armies that are to co-operate with him. Those armies will soon loom up—and when the blows begin to be struck, we do not know which of the two, the traitors of the South or the dough-faces of the North, will be most astonished. We can afford to wait. Treason has had a jolly time of it for a day or two in the State Capital of Pennsylvania. The turn of loyal men will next come, when traitors will be compelled to "stand from under."

FINANCES OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

We are indebted to Auditor General Cochran for the following exhibit of the condition of the finances of the state of Pennsylvania. This exhibit has been on file for insertion several days, but a press of advertisements and war news prevented its appearance until to-day. It presents the gratifying fact that the finances of the state are in a healthy and most prosperous condition, and that too, at a period when the business of the country is almost prostrate and bankrupt. The history of this soundness of the finances of Pennsylvania, is the history of the economy, vigilance, forethought and wisdom of the administration now in power. As such, it will command the confidence and the renewed support of the whole people. Now let the figures tell the story:

REVENUE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Summary of the Receipts of the State Treasury, from the 1st day of December, 1861, to the 30th day of November, 1862, both days inclusive.

Lands	$ 5,230 61
Auction Commissions	16,690 40
Auction duties	23,377 56
Tax on bank dividends	183,510 59
Tax on corporation stock	423,405 74
Tax on real and personal estate, including half mill tax	1,762,049 98
Tavern licenses	225,146 53
Retailers' licenses	271,255 83
Sample licenses	285 00
Pedlers' licenses	1,317 51
Brokers' licenses	7,687 83
Theatre, circus and menagerie licenses	3,373 61
Distillery and brewery licenses	10,879 94
Billiard room, bowling saloon and ten pin alley licenses	8,722 17
Eating house, beer house and restaurant licenses	18,431 16
Patent medicine licenses	1,511 95
Pamphlet laws	274 87
Militia tax	20,009 21
Millers' tax	1,063 24
Foreign insurance agencies	33,328 28
Tax on writs, wills, deeds, &c.	61,070 27
Tax on certain offices	12,567 96
Collateral inheritance tax	181,301 66
Canal tools	5,866 63
Sale of public property	1,028 17
Tax on enrollment of laws	5,055 00
Premiums on charters	5,855 75
Military loan of May 15th, 1861	387,850 00
Tax on loans	213,957 19
Interest on loans	9,946 04
Premiums on loans	32,962 03
Tax on tonnage, "commutation of"	360,000 00
Banks paying interest on the public debt equivalent to currency	140,768 30
Escheats	2,355 44
Free banking system	5,027 33
Pennsylvania Railroad Company bond No. 5, redeemed	100,000 00
Accrued interest	8,855 86
Refunded cash ordinary	207 32
Refunded cash military	29,566 42
Annuity for rights of way	10,000 00
United States government	605,740 52
Fees of the public offices	2,639 59
Tax on brokers and private bankers	15,286 13
The unknown, "cases of conscience"	1,388 56
	$5,211,747 63
Balance in the State Treasury, November 30th, 1861, available	$1,551,605 72
Depreciated funds in the treasury, unavailable	41,032 00
	$1,592,637 72

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of revenue	$5,211,747 63
Balance in Treasury, available and unavailable	1,592,637 72
Total	$6,804,385 35

EXPENDITURES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Summary of the Payment at the State Treasury from the 1st day of December 1861, to the 30th day of November 1862, both days inclusive:

Expenses of Government	$ 43,804 03
Military expenses, ordinary	1,015 98
Pennsylvania volunteers in the late war with Mexico	36 00
Military expenses for defence of the State and Union per act of April 12, 1861	7 62
Military expenses for defence of the State and Union per act of May 15, 1861	460,548 68
Military expenses for defence of the State and Union per act of April 11, 1862	1,217 26
Military expenses for defence of the State and Union per act of April 16, 1862, and paid out of the appropriation of May 15, 1861	20,607 04
Pensions and gratuities, ordinary	5,288 51
Pensions paid under the act of May 15, 1861	400 54
Charitable institutions	123,956 86
Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania	21,295 06
North Western State Normal School in Erie county	5,000 00
Philadelphia School of Design for woman	2,000 00
Common Schools	257,199 44
Commissioners of the sinking fund	427,881 51
Military loan per act of April 12, 1861, redeemed	100,000 00
Interests on loans	2,206,395 51
Guarantied interests	11,356 67
Domestic creditors	105 32
Damages on the public works and old claims	1,833 12
Special commissions	375 50
State library	2,315 10
Public buildings and grounds	6,856 91
House of Refuge	37,170 84
Penitentiaries	70,885 20
Escheats	721 75
Free banking system	4,146 73
Amendments to the Constitution per resolution of April 21, 1856	155 46
Abatements of State tax	39,497 88
Mercantile appraisers	746 97
Counsel fees and commissions	392 98
United States Goverment direct tax	350,000 00
Miscellaneous	17,345 33
	$4,590,509 25
Balance in the State Treasury, November 30, 1862	$2,172,844 10
Depreciated funds in the Treasury, unavailable	41,032 00
	$2,213,876 10

RECAPITULATION.

Expenditures	$4,590,509 25
Balance in Treasury	2,213,876 10
Total	$6,804,385 35

Report of the Revenue Commissioners.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR TO PREPARE A REVISED REVENUE CODE, UNDER A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE LEGISLATURE, APPROVED APRIL 11, 1862.

The Commissioners appointed by the Governor, in pursuance of the authority of the joint resolution of the Legislature, passed the 11th day of April, 1862, "relative to revising the revenue laws of the Commonwealth," respectfully submitted their report.

It is presumed that the Legislature, by the resolution authorizing the commission, contemplated such action on the part of the commissioners as would lead to a new system for levying and collecting taxes, and at the same time establish a more equitable distribution of the burthens of taxation. The laws now existing relating to the raising of revenue are confused, ambiguous and, in their operation, unjust. The commissioners, by the accompanying bill which they submit as part of their report, have endeavored to systematize the mode of assessing property, and to equalize the burthens of taxation.

The commissioners have labored under great difficulty in not being able to get the essential facts necessary in making a just and fair revenue system. It is not improper to note that amongst all the reports and in all the records of the several offices of the State Government, there is nothing to show the productive resources of the Commonwealth. The archives of the State are deficient in facts relating to the wealth, commerce and industry of the people.

The proposed mode of assessing property is analagous to the systems adopted in several of the other States, and experience has demonstrated its utility and its popularity. It is, perhaps, the only mode which will secure a complete assessment of all property upon which taxes should be levied.

The commissioners have endeavored to reach every species of property, in order to secure from every man, according to his means, equal contribution towards the maintenance of the State Government. They have labored to lessen the weight of taxation, and in no way to increase it. To this end all the changes that appear in the proposed system are suggested.

The mode of collecting taxes, as proposed by the commissioners, is now in operation in many of the counties of the State. Its tendency, wherever tried, has been to ensure more prompt payment of taxes, and at the same time a very great saving to the tax payers.

But the most important feature of the proposed system is that which leads to the emancipation of real estate from taxation for State purposes. In the performance of their duties, the commissioners were compelled to review all the purposes for which revenue must be provided. Revenue is required to maintain the State Government, and, as incident thereto, revenue must be provided for counties and townships. Taxation for local purposes (counties and townships) falls almost entirely upon real estate. This embraces the making of roads and the building of bridges, the maintenance of schools and the support of the poor. Taxation for these purposes, in many localities, amounts to three per cent. *upon the value* of all the taxable property within the township. Thus the indisputable fact is presented, that investments in real estate have to bear much more than a just proportion of the burthens of taxation. To relieve real estate from this unjust discrimination was one of the objects of the commissioners.

A large portion—perhaps the largest portion of the actual wealth of the State, is beyond the reach of local taxation. The capital employed in all the leading branches of trade, involving commerce and manufactures, banks and railroads, is drawn from the mass of the people and put under the control of a few individuals. This property should bear its equal share of the burthens of taxation, and since it cannot be reached for local purposes, it should be taxed in greater proportion for State purposes.

In the accompanying bill, the commissioners propose reducing the revenue arising from real and personal property from $1,422,624 to $569,049, which would be a reduction of $853,574. To make up the deficiency thus produced, they propose to increase the tax upon corporations. Corporations in this State are very numerous and very powerful. They have not only drawn within their control an immense amount of capital, but they have drawn within their power the entire commerce of the State. Almost everything is now made to contribute to the revenues of these corporations. Yet, owing to their intangible character, it is very difficult to adopt a general system of taxation applicable thereto. The franchises of corporations are property, and the legitimate subject of taxation; in fixing a tax upon corporations these extraordinary privileges, their franchises, constitute the first grounds of the Commonwealth's claims to contribution, and in that consists her right to discriminate in favor of the public.

The property of corporations is within the reach of the authority of the State. Now, in order to do justice to the agricultural interests and the owners of real estate, the Commonwealth should look to this kind of property for a large portion of the revenue requisite for State purposes.

The commissioners do not propose to increase the tax upon banks, believing that they now pay their proportion of the necessary revenue. But they propose to tax railroad companies equally with banks. Owing to the fact that most of the railroad corporations have no stock basis, some other mode than that applied to banks must be devised. A railroad company may have a capital of a million of dollars, and the capital stock all held by shareholders. In such a case the capital stock and the dividends could be taxed as bank stocks and bank dividends are taxed. But another company, in every respect equal, may go into operation, and instead of issuing stock to shareholders it may issue bonds for a million of dollars, and instead of paying dividends it would pay interest; instead of stock it would have nothing but indebtedness. Yet there is no reason why these institutions should not pay equally the same tax upon the same amount of business.

The commissioners, after mature deliberation, have adopted the plan of taxing the gross receipts of all railroad companies, and they have fixed the tax at two cents upon each and every dollar of their earnings. From this tax the State would derive a revenue amounting at least to $600,000.

They also propose a very light tax upon the tonnage carried over the different improvements of the State. This tax, as fixed in the bill, would yield a revenue amounting at least to $850,000 I., after a year's experience, it would be shown that the revenue from these sources would be greater than the above estimates, then real estate should be entirely relieved from taxation for State purposes.

It is also proposed, by the accompanying bill, to abolish the board of revenue commissioners.

If real estate should be relieved from taxes for State purposes, the cause which gave rise to the board would no longer exist. Independent, however, of the question whether real estate should be taxed for State purposes or not, the commissioners are of the opinion that the board is of no practical utility. Property should be taxed at its true value, and the people themselves are the best judges of the value of their own property. They choose their own assessors, who are first authorized to fix the value upon the property within their jurisdiction. This valuation is subject to the revision of the county board. These officers must determine the value of property for county purposes; now why not for State purposes? The Commonwealth confides in the returns made by the officers of private corporations, also in the reports and returns of municipal officers. A board of revision is equally entitled to credit. Where the State establishes a local tribunal for the purpose of valuing the property taxable by law, in that tribunal it should confide. No foreign agency can be as safe, certain or reliable.—Therefore, as a matter of justice to the people, of economy and consistency, the board of revenue commissioners should be abolished.

There are other features in the proposed revenue system that might be noticed, but an examination of the bill itself will give a better idea of their character than any reference here. The commissioners have endeavored to systematize a mode for the raising of revenue, and in that system they have endeavored to reach every person and every interest, in order that no injustice should be done.

WM. M'CLELLAND,
M. RUSSELL THAYER,
R. B. M'COMB.

December 1, 1862.

CHANGE IN THE CABINET.—A telegraphic dispatch from Washington announces that the Hon. Caleb B. Smith, present Secretary of the Interior, has been nominated by President Lincoln to the United States Senate for the vacant seat in the Supreme Court of the United States. This has long been expected, and will, therefore, produce no surprise. Yet it makes a change in the Cabinet, of which Hon. Caleb B. Smith is a member, and is thus a matter of importance, though as yet we have no information as to his successor in the Department of the Interior. The position was tendered to the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, one of the ablest members of Congress, but as his acceptance would have left a vacancy in the House, which might be filled at a special election by an opponent of the Administration, Mr. Colfax declined the offer. It is supposed that the position will be offered to Mr. Holt, but with what truth we know not.

TELEGRAPHIC

Evacuation of Fredericksburg.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR.

NOT A SINGLE MAN OR GUN LOST IN THE MOVEMENT.

The Enemy Not Aware of the Evacuation Until it was Accomplished.

WHY GENERAL BURNSIDE RETIRED.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 17.

Yesterday morning when daylight appeared the enemy seemed to be, as they no doubt were, perfectly astonished that our army had succeeded in returning to this side of the Rappahannock.

We returned without losing a single man or a gun in the retrograde movement.

A few soldiers who had straggled off made their appearance on the river bank after the pontoon bridges had been removed, but they were brought over in small boats.

A few cavalry men who were guarding a house inhabited by a private family were not during the night aware of our crossing, but in the morning they safely swam the river.

The pickets of the contending armies being separated by only a few yards, rendered it necessary that everything on our part should be conducted with the utmost caution. Those on the outpost were unaware of the movement until just before daylight, when an officer went to each individual man and in a low tone ordered him to fall back.

After they got sufficiently far off to be out of danger they were ordered to quicken their pace and reach the bridges.

At about nine o'clock yesterday morning, the enemy advanced their skirmishers along the entire line, and by noon had established their pickets near the river bank.

We had a large number of dead on what was regarded as neutral ground, and as soon as it was known that our forces had evacuated it, the soldiers of the enemy commenced robbing the lifeless bodies. This was plainly seen through a field glass as well as indistinctly with the naked eye.

About ten or eleven o'clock, females neatly dressed were seen walking the streets of Fredericksburg. They had doubtless been concealed in their houses during the time the city was occupied by our troops, and had availed themselves of the first opportunity to make their reappearance.

On Monday the pickets in front of the left wing agreed upon an armistice among themselves and freely intermingled, exchanging their dead comrades who lay on neutral ground during the time. A general of our army rode by and put an end to these proceedings.

The result was that both parties immediately commenced firing, when nine of our men were killed.

After the General had left, the friendly relations of the pickets were renewed, and butternut and blue uniforms freely mingled.

About this time Gen. Franklin dispatched a flag of truce, which the enemy immediately recognized, and the exchange of dead bodies was resumed and continued until completed.

Yesterday afternoon Gen. Lee sent a flag of truce to Gen. Burnside, asking him to detail men to bury his dead in front of Gen. Sumner's grand division. This was done.

The wounded, with the exception of those whom the enemy obtained, have all been brought to this side of the Rappahannock, and as rapidly as possible are being sent to Washington.

During the flag of truce, Gen. Stewart of the rebel army, in answer to a question, stated that the Banks' expedition had gone south, but he did not seem to know exactly where.

The entire army is now encamped on the same ground which they previously occupied. They are as comfortable for the present as they can be in shelter tents.

Our army has been considerably reinforced since the battle, and no danger whatever is attached to their present position.

It is the opinion of military men that had we even succeeded in taking the first ridge of works, the opportunity for slaughter by the enemy would have been far greater than previously.

Our men, it may be repeated, behaved with the greatest gallantry, but no troops in the world could withstand such a concentrated fire of heavy ordnance and musketry under cover of their fortifications.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 16, 1862—6 o'clock p. m.

MAJOR GENERAL HALLECK: The army was withdrawn to this side of the river, because I felt the position in front could not be carried, and it was a military necessary either to attack or to retire. A repulse would have been disastrous to us. The army was withdrawn at night without the knowledge of the enemy and without loss either of property or men.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major General Commanding.

THE BANKS' EXPEDITION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.

The bark Ann, from New Orleans, reports that on the 9th inst., at 6 o'clock A. M., she saw off Saint Augustine, Florida, six large steamers. She judged from their course that they were bound farther south than Florida. They were probably a part of General Banks' expedition.

FROM PORT ROYAL, S. C.

Portion of Gen. Banks' Expedition in Port.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.

The steamer Star of the South, from Hilton Head on the 14th inst., arrived at this port this morning

The steamers Saloor and Albany put into Port Royal for coal, and sailed again to rejoin Gen. Banks' expedition.

The steamer Quincy, with a part of the 42d Massachusetts regiment, also put in to repair her boiler. She would soon sail again.

The troops from the condemned steamer Thames were transferred to the bark Voltiguer.

Henry A. Brown, of the 8th Maine, and Geo. R. Dexter, of the 3d Rhode Island, died on the Star of the South on her passage home

The health of the troops was good. There were only a hundred men in the hospital at Port Royal.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.

The breadstuff market is quiet—sales of 1,500 bbls. flour at $6 12 for superfine, and $7 75 for extra family. Small sale of rye flour at $5 50. Corn meal at $3 50. There is fair demand for wheat, and 8,000 bus. sold at $1 46@1 48 for Pennsylvania, $1 50 for southern, and white ranges from $1 70 to $1 85. Rye sells on arrival at 97c Corn is dull, and has declined—sales of old yellow at 87@88c., and 75@78c. for new. Oats in active request, and 10,000 bus. sold at 40½@44c., the latter figure for heavy. Provisions held firmly—sales of 4,000 bbls. mess pork at $14 25@14 50 Lard firm at 10c—Cloverseed in good request, and 800 bus. sold at $6 25@6 50. Whisky firm at 40@41c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.

Flour 5c. better. Wheat firm; Corn firmer; Pork steady; Lard dull; whisky nominal; Receipts of flour 26,545 bbls.; wheat 39,797 bus; corn 62,824 bus.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.

Flour quiet; Ohio superfine $6 50; wheat firm and advanced 2 or 3c.; corn steady; whisky dull and unchanged; bacon dull; pork firm, mess $15 25

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

A GOOD CHAMBERMAID. Apply at the U. S. HOTEL.
[d17-1t©]

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST.—On Sunday night last, on the Harrisburg and Middletown Turnpike, a large, heavy, GENTLEMAN'S BLANKET SHAWL The finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner, by leaving it at this office. d17-1t©

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of C. C. Mathews, deceased. All persons indebted to the estate are required to make payment on or before the 1st day of March, 1863, as the books will be placed in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection after that date, and all persons having claims against the estate will present them immediately for settlement. The books have been placed in the hands of Wm H. Caslow and Wm. A. Tarbutton, who are authorized to collect the same. Persons will call at the late residence of said deceased.

MARGARET A. MATHEWS,
d17-doaw6w Administratrix.

BRANDT'S CITY HALL.

WE COME GREETING!

"A Merry Christmas to Our Old Friends."

Wednesday and Thursday Evenings,
DECEMBER 24th and 25th,
CHRISTMAS EVE & CHRISTMAS NIGHT.

LATELY returned from a four years' tour round the world, and having, since their return, given SIXTY-TWO SUCCESSFUL CONCERTS in the city of New York; also visited Washington, Baltimore, and many of the principal cities of the Western States, in all of which their Concerts have been attended by the largest, most fashionable and delighted audiences that ever greeted musical artists, would now respectfully announce TWO of their highly popular MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS as above.

Their Repertoire embraces a choice collection of vocal Quartets arranged in their own peculiar style, also, a variety of the sweetest English, Irish, Scotch, German and Spanish ballads extant, Humorous Songs, Duets, &c., Arias, Cavatinas and Scenas, from the works of the most popular Italian and French Masters. In addition to their usual choice selections of Vocal Music, they will play, each evening, several pieces on the celebrated SWISS BELLS.

The ALLEGHANIANS beg leave to state to their numerous friends and patrons of former years, that about four years ago they added the SWISS BELLS to their already superior Concerts; and the Press, as well as all competent musical critics, have pronounced their Bell Playing superior to anything of the kind ever heard in this country, not excepting that of the original Swiss Bell Ringers who appeared in the United States about fifteen years since.

Admission 25 cents, Reserved Front Seats 38 cents; Children, accompanied by their parents, 10 cents. Commences at 7½ o'clock.

During their sojourn in foreign lands, the concerts of the ALLEGHANIANS were honored by the attendance of hundreds of thousands of delighted listeners—Kings, Queens, Nobles, and the most distinguished men of the age patronized their entertainments, and lavished upon them the most flattering demonstrations of approval.

J. M. BOULARD, Manager.
d18-d1w D. G. WALDRON, Agent.

MISS HARRIET KAUFFMAN & CO.

WINTER OPENING,

THURSDAY, DEC. 18, 1862.

☞ First Millinery Store below Harrisburg Bridge. d16-3t

MINCE MEAT.

A SUPERIOR article just received, and for sale by WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

SWEET CIDER!!!

A VERY SUPERFINE ARTICLE, just received. WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

New Advertisements.

AN ORDINANCE relative to Vaults and Areas, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Harrisburg*, That hereafter any person desiring permission to construct a vault or area in any of the streets, shall make application to the clerk of Council, giving a description of the premises, and on their paying the sum of twenty five cents to the city treasurer, the clerk shall grant them a permit to construct said vault or area.

SEC. 2. That all vaults shall be completed and the ground closed over them, and all areas shall be completed and railed in or enclosed within three weeks after they shall be commenced, under the penalty of five dollars for every day thereafter, during the time which the said vault shall remain open or the said area be unenclosed, to be recovered from the owner or builder of the same, unless the Mayor shall, for sufficient reasons, extend the time for the completion of the same, which he is hereby authorized to do.

SEC. 3. That no area in front of any building in the streets of the city shall extend more than four feet four inches, measuring from the inner wall of such area to the building, nor shall the railing of such area be placed more than six inches from the inside of the coping on the wall of such area; and no vault shall extend to a greater distance than to the line of the curb from the building in any street, lane or alley, so as to have the extreme line of the foundation of the vault on or under the line of the curb, under the penalty of ten dollars, to be recovered from the owner or builder thereof.

SEC. 4. That every area shall be enclosed with railing at least three feet and a half high from the pavement, including the coping of the wall, with gates constructed to open inwardly, under the penalty of twenty dollars for each offence, to be recovered from the owner or builder thereof.

SEC. 5. That every description of opening below the surface of the pavement in front of any shop, store, house or other building, except cellar doorways and cellar steps, if covered, shall be held to be a vault, and if open, to be an area, within the meaning of this ordinance.

SEC. 6. That all entrances to the cellar or basement of any store or dwelling, or any other building, in any street, lane or alley of the city, which have steps descending below the pavement or sidewalk, shall be covered, when not in actual use, with good and sufficient iron or wooden doors or grates on or above the level of the sidewalk, or be enclosed with good and sufficient wood or iron railing of a height sufficient to prevent danger to the lives or limbs of persons who may be passing along said street, lane or alley; and any person violating this section shall pay a fine of ten dollars for each and every offence, and a further fine of five dollars for every ten days such entrance shall remain without such door or railing after the first conviction.

SEC. 7. That all cellar doors shall have the cheeks thereof constructed so that they shall not have a greater descent of grade than one inch and a half to twelve inches in length, extending from the house or building; and if any person shall refuse or neglect to conform herewith, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars, and one dollar for every day thereafter, until the aforesaid regulation shall be conformed to.

SEC. 8. That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the Council to give information to the Mayor whenever a permit is granted for the construction of a vault or area in any of the streets of the city.

SEC. 9. That all vaults shall be constructed of stone or brick, and arched over with the same material, in a good and substantial manner, under a penalty of twenty dollars for a violation of this provision, and the further penalty of twenty dollars during each and every month, until the same shall be constructed according to the provisions of this ordinance, to be paid by the person or persons who may cause or direct the same to be constructed.

SEC. 10. That the apertures or vaults under the pavements or footways shall be constructed at the extreme wall of the vault next to the line of the curb of said pavement, and the iron grates or other material which shall be used to cover the apertures shall not exceed two feet in diameter, and shall be placed on a level with the surface of the pavement, so as not to create any obstruction in the use of the said pavements or footways, and shall be constructed so as to be fastened on the inside securely, to prevent their being removed by evil design or accident; and if any vault shall be constructed of a less extent than to the line of the curb, and the aperture to the same shall be placed in or near the middle of the pavement or footway, the grate or other material used to cover the said aperture shall be sunk not less than three inches below the surface of said pavement or footway, and shall be securely covered by a wooden or stone frame, which shall be even with the said footway or pavement, and firmly fastened to the grate, secured as aforesaid; and if any owner or occupier of property shall hereafter cause or permit any grate to be placed upon the footway or pavement attached to his or her premises, not constructed conformably to the provisions of this section, he, she or they shall incur a penalty of ten dollars, and one dollar for each day it shall remain after notice given by the proper officer to alter, change or remove the same.

SEC. 11. That the owner or occupier of any house or lot before which any vault or opening for cellar doors, areas or steps is being constructed, shall fence off the pavement on the right and left of the improvement, and during the whole of every night whilst such vault or opening is uncovered or unenclosed, cause a lighted lamp or lantern to be placed in some convenient spot, so, as to cast its light upon such vault or opening, under the penalty of five dollars for each and every night, or part of a night, during which such lamp or lantern shall be neglected to be placed, kept or lighted as aforesaid.

SEC. 12. That no person shall remove or cause to be removed any grate or covering to the opening or aperture of any vault in any of the streets of the city, without enclosing such aperture during the time such grate or covering is removed, with a strong box or curb at least twelve inches high, and firmly securing the same, under a penalty of ten dollars for each and every neglect.

SEC. 13. That any person or persons who may contemplate the erection of a building or buildings on any of the streets, lanes or alleys of the city, to be constructed of brick or stone, shall, after the said buildings are raised the height of one story, fence off the front of said buildings the width of the pavement, or cover the said pavement with a good and substantial roof the whole length of the buildings which are in progress of erection, of sufficient height to allow pedestrians to pass under the same.

Passed Dec. 10, 1862.

W. O. HICKOK,
President of the Common Council.

Attest: DAVID HARRIS, *Clerk.*

Approved Dec. 13, 1862.

d17-1t WM. H. KEPNER, *Mayor.*

UNION VILLAGE.

VINES of this Monster among Native American Hardy Grape, for sale at the Keystone Nursery. The clusters frequently weigh a pound and a half, and the berries are larger than the Celebrated Black Hamburgh. The quality is also good—equal, at least, to the well known Isabella. J. MISH,
nov1-dtf

PECAN NUT TREES

AT Keystone Nursery.

Oct. 13, 1862.

KELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place to buy Patent Medicines.